The Georgetown Profile

PREPARED BY:

Research & Analytical Services
Human Resource Development Division
Prince Edward Island
Department of Industry

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	6
POPULATION	8
AGE DISTRIBUTION	8
MOBILITY STATUS	10
HOME LANGUAGE, MOTHER TONGUE & OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	11
ETHNIC ORIGIN	12
RELIGION	12
PLACE OF BIRTH	13
PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION	13
POPULATION - 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER - SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, LEVEL OF SCHOOLING	13
OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS	16
LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY	18
EMPLOYMENT	20
UNEMPLOYMENT	20
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	22
PARTICIPATION RATE	23
OCCUPATION	23
INDUSTRY	25
CLASS OF WORKER	27
1980 INCOME: TOTAL INCOME	27
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	32
INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME	35
CONCLUSION	35
APPENDIX I	37

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES	ITEM	PAGE
1	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.....	9
2	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL.....	15
3	DATE OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.....	17
4	LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION.....	24
5	LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY.....	26
6	TOTAL INCOME.....	29
7	EMPLOYMENT INCOME.....	33

TABLE		
1	LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, PEI & GEORGETOWN..	19
2	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS BY OCCUPATION BY SEX FOR GEORGETOWN, 22 OCTOBER 1985.....	21

SUMMARY

- The population of Georgetown increased slightly (0.7%) from 732 in 1976 to 737 in 1981.

- The highest percentage (15.5%) of the population in Georgetown was in the 25-34 age group.

- Between 1976 and 1981 Georgetown recorded a net out-migration of 30 people who left Georgetown to take up residence in other areas in the Province and other Provinces in Canada.

- In 1981, approximately 2.2 percent of the population in Georgetown were bilingual.

- Approximately 91 percent of the population in Georgetown were of British origin, while only 6 percent were of French origin.

- In Georgetown, 55 percent of those people who indicated their religion were Roman Catholic, and 37 percent were Protestant.

- Of the residents in Georgetown who indicated their place of birth, 99 percent were born in Canada, and 76 percent were born on Prince Edward Island.

- There were 10 people who immigrated to Georgetown from outside Canada; these people immigrated prior to 1965.

- Of the population 15 years and over in Georgetown 3.3 percent were attending school full-time, which is lower than the 12.8 percent recorded for the Province.

- Thirty-five percent of the residents in Georgetown had less than a Grade 9 education.

- A secondary certificate for Grade 9-12 was held by 7.7 percent of the population 15 years of age and over in Georgetown.

- Non-university certificates and university degrees were held by 14.3 and 4.4 percent respectively of the residents in Georgetown.

- Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population having non-university with certificate and non-university without certificate education compared to the Province.

- The average value per private dwelling in Georgetown was $28,077.

- A higher percentage (51.2%) of the houses in Georgetown were built prior to 1946.

- There were 235 males and 230 females, 15 years of age and over living in Georgetown in 1981, with 185 males and 85 females in the labour force.

- There were 165 males and 70 females employed in Georgetown in 1981; approximately 90 percent of the male and 82 percent of the female labour force were employed.

- Canada Employment and Immigration Commission statistics for October 22, 1985 reported 170 people with open unemployment insurance claims in Georgetown.

- The majority of unemployment insurance claims for males (43.2%) were in occupations not elsewhere classified (perhaps general labourers); while the processing occupation accounted for the highest percentage of females (54.1%).

- The unemployment rates for males and females in Georgetown in 1981 was 10.8 and 17.6 percent respectively.

- The male and female unemployment rates for Georgetown were higher than the rates recorded for the Province overall.

- The participation rate for males and females in 1981 for Georgetown were 78.7 and 37.0 percent respectively.

- The male participation rate for Georgetown was 4 percentage points above the male participation rate for the Province, while the female participation rate for Georgetown was 12.4 percentage points below the Provincial female participation rate.

- The processing occupation accounted for 39.2 percent of the labour force in Georgetown, followed by primary occupations (17.6%), clerical and related occupations (7.8%) and other occupations (7.8%).

- The leading male occupations in Georgetown were primary (25.0%) and processing (25.0%), while the leading female occupations were processing (73.3%) and

teaching and related (13.3%).

- The leading industries in Georgetown were: manufacturing (63.0%), community business and personal services (11.1%) and primary (9.3%).

- Georgetown reported more than half of its labour force involved in manufacturing (63.0%), a considerably higher percentage compared to the Province (10.9%).

- In 1981 approximately 89 percent of the males and 100 percent of the females living in Georgetown were paid workers.

- Georgetown recorded a higher percentage of males and females as paid workers (89%, 100%) compared to the province (83%, 95%).

- The average total income for males and females in Georgetown were: $9,339 and $5,857 respectively. The average total income for males and females in Georgetown were below the averages recorded for the Province.

- A higher percentage of the males in the Province had income of less than $2,000 compared to Georgetown.

- The average employment income in Georgetown for 1980 was $7,932 for males and $4,980 for females. The average employment incomes for males and females in Prince Edward Island were greater than those recorded for Georgetown.

- The average male employment income in Georgetown was greater than the average female employment income.

- There were 145 economic families living in Georgetown in 1980; approximately 14.1 percent of these economic families were considered to be low income families.

- The incidence of low income among unattached individuals in Georgetown was 69.9 percent in 1980, 23.4 percentage points above the 46.5 percent recorded for the Province.

INTRODUCTION

The following report provides a profile of Georgetown using Statistics Canada's 1981 Census. The 1981 Census data is being used as it is the most recent source for subprovincial data. Georgetown, incorporated in 1912, is situated on a peninsula which measures approximately two and a half by eleven kilometers. It is on the south side of the peninsula at the confluence of Brudenell and Montague Rivers.

This report will examine the social and economic characteristics of Georgetown and where possible comparisons will be made with the Province.

The following subject areas will be discussed in this report:

- Population
- Age Distribution
- Mobility Status
- Home Language, Mother tongue and Official Language
- Ethnic Origin
- Religion
- Place of Birth
- Period of Migration
- Population 15 years of age and over, School Attendance, Level of Schooling

- Occupied Private Dwellings
- Labour Force Activity
- Occupation
- Industry
- Class of Worker
- 1980 Income

A brief conclusion will summarize the major characteristics of Georgetown.

Appendix I contains the definitions of the terms used in the report.

The first area to be discussed is population.

POPULATION

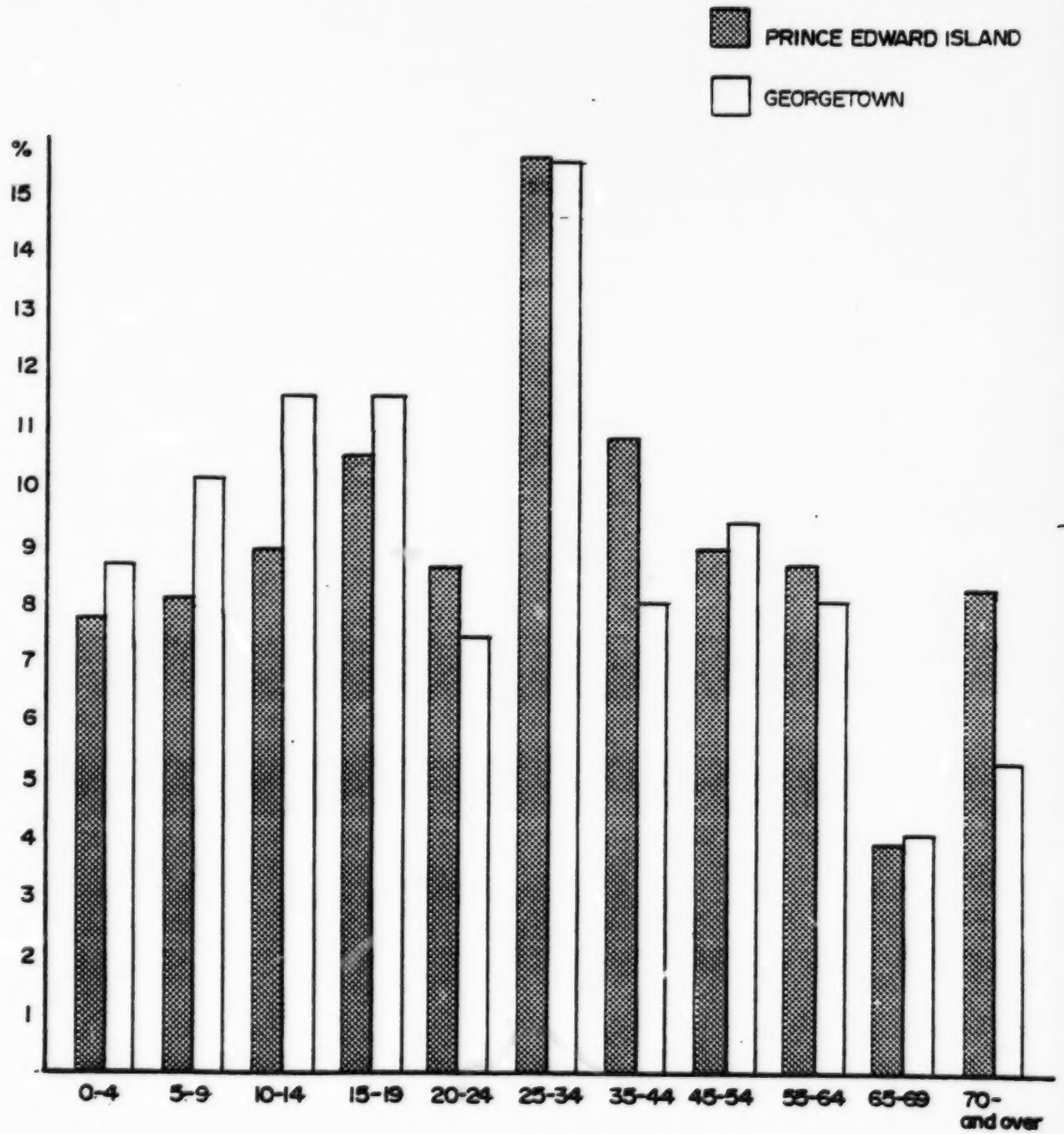
Between 1976 and 1981, the population of Georgetown increased slightly (0.7%) from 732 in 1976 to 737 in 1981. The land area according to the 1981 Census was 1.66 square kilometers with a population density of 444 persons per square kilometer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Approximately 42 percent of the population in Georgetown was between 0 and 19 years of age. Prince Edward Island recorded 35.3 percent of its population in this age group. Figure 1 presents population by age distribution for Georgetown and Prince Edward Island.

FIGURE 1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families

Prince Edward Island had a higher percentage of its population over the age of 45 compared to Georgetown (Prince Edward Island - 29.6 percent, Georgetown - 27.1 percent).

Approximately 31 percent of the population in Georgetown was between 20 and 44 years of age; while Prince Edward Island recorded 35 percent of its population in the same age group.

The highest percentage of the Georgetown population was in the 25-34 age group (15.5%) similarly, Prince Edward Island recorded 15.6 percent of its population between 25 and 34 years of age.

In summary, Georgetown recorded a higher percentage of its population in the 0-19 age group (42.0%) compared to Prince Edward Island (35.3%). Nevertheless, Prince Edward Island had a higher percentage of its population between 20 and 44 years and 45 years and over. These statistics indicate Georgetown has a younger population compared to the Province overall.

MOBILITY STATUS

Mobility status is based on the relationship between a persons usual place of residence and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship the population can be classified as non-movers and movers.

Between 1976 and 1981, 220 people (34.9%) residing in Georgetown were living in a different dwelling than the one they had lived in five years earlier.

There were 100 people who took up residence in Georgetown between 1976 and 1981. There were 130 people who migrated from Georgetown; of these 70 (53.8%) moved to a different province in Canada. Of the 220 who took up residence in Georgetown, 43.2 percent came from another province in Canada other than Prince Edward Island.

Between 1976 and 1981 Georgetown recorded a net out-migration of 30 people who left Georgetown to take up residence in other areas in the Province and other provinces in Canada.

HOME LANGUAGE - MOTHER TONGUE AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Home language is defined as the specific language spoken at home by a respondent. Mother tongue refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual; while official language refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the two official languages of Canada.

English was the mother tongue of 670 people in Georgetown, with only 10 people reporting French as their mother tongue. English as a home language was reported by all respondents.

There were 15 people or 2.2 percent of the

population in Georgetown who could speak both official languages. Prince Edward Island overall recorded 8.1 percent of the population could speak both official languages. The remaining 665 people (97.8%) in Georgetown reported English as their official language.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondents ancestors belonged to on first coming to this continent.

Approximately 91 percent of the population reporting in Georgetown were of British origin, while 6.0 percent of the residents were of French origin. Prince Edward Island reported 77 percent of the residents were of British origin and 12.2 percent were French origin. Approximately 0.7 percent of the residents in Georgetown were of an origin other than British or French, while 2.2 percent of the residents reported multiple origins.

RELIGION

There were 370 Roman Catholics (55.2%) and 250 Protestants (37.3%) living in Georgetown in 1981. Prince Edward Island reported 47 percent of its population were Roman Catholic and 50 percent were Protestant. Approximately 7.5 percent of the population in Georgetown reported they had no religious preference while Prince

Edward Island reported 2.7 percent had no religious preference.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Of the Georgetown residents who indicated their place of birth 98.5 percent were born in Canada and 76.3 percent were born in Prince Edward Island. The Province overall recorded 96 percent of its residents were born in Canada and 81 percent were born on Prince Edward Island. Thus Georgetown (98.5%) reported a higher percentage of its residents were born in Canada compared to the Province overall (96%); while the Province reported a higher percent of its residents were born on the Island (81%) compared to Georgetown (76.3%).

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

There were a total of 10 people who immigrated to Georgetown from outside Canada. Of these 10 people five immigrated before 1945 and five immigrated between 1945 - 1964. Of those who reported their age at the time of immigration to Georgetown five were between 0-4 years of age and another five were 5-19 years of age.

POPULATION - 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

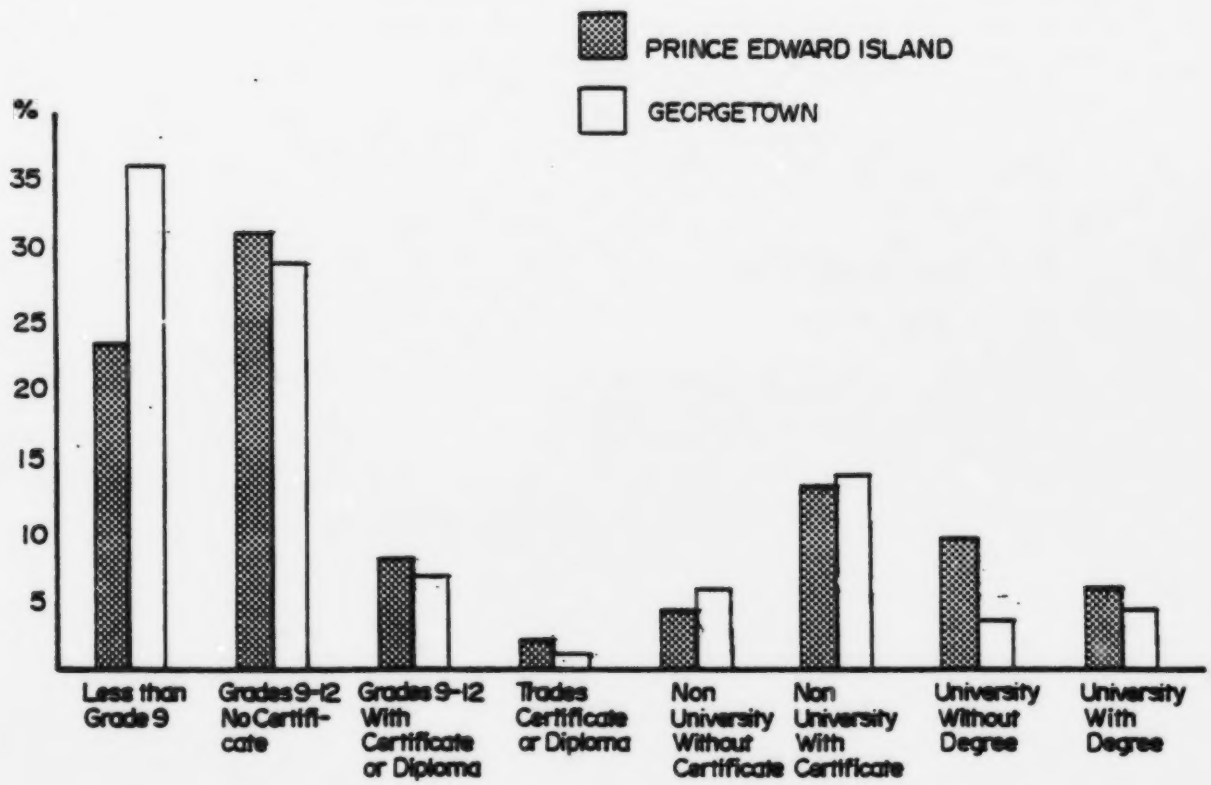
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Of the population, 15 years of age and over in

Georgetown 3.3 percent were attending school full-time. Prince Edward Island overall reported a larger percentage (12.8%) of its population 15 years of age and over attending school full-time.

The 1981 Census also provided data on highest level of schooling of residents 15 years of age and over. Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of the population in Georgetown and Prince Edward Island by educational levels.

FIGURE 2
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of P.E.I. 93-X-938, Table 1

As illustrated in Figure 2, 35.2 percent of the residents in Georgetown has less than a Grade 9 education; 11.7 percentage points above the 23.5 percent recorded for the Province.

A secondary certificate for Grade 9-12 was held by 7.7 percent of the population in Georgetown compared to 8.3 percent for the Province. Approximately 1.1 percent of the population in Georgetown had a trade certificate or diploma, while the Province reported 2.6 percent with a trade certificate or diploma. Non-university certificates and university degrees were held by 14.3 and 4.4 percent respectively in Georgetown compared to 13.7 and 6.1 percent respectively for Prince Edward Island. Therefore, Georgetown reported a much higher percentage of its population with less than a Grade 12 education compared to the Province overall. Nevertheless, Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population having non-university with certificate and non-university without certificate education compared to the Province.

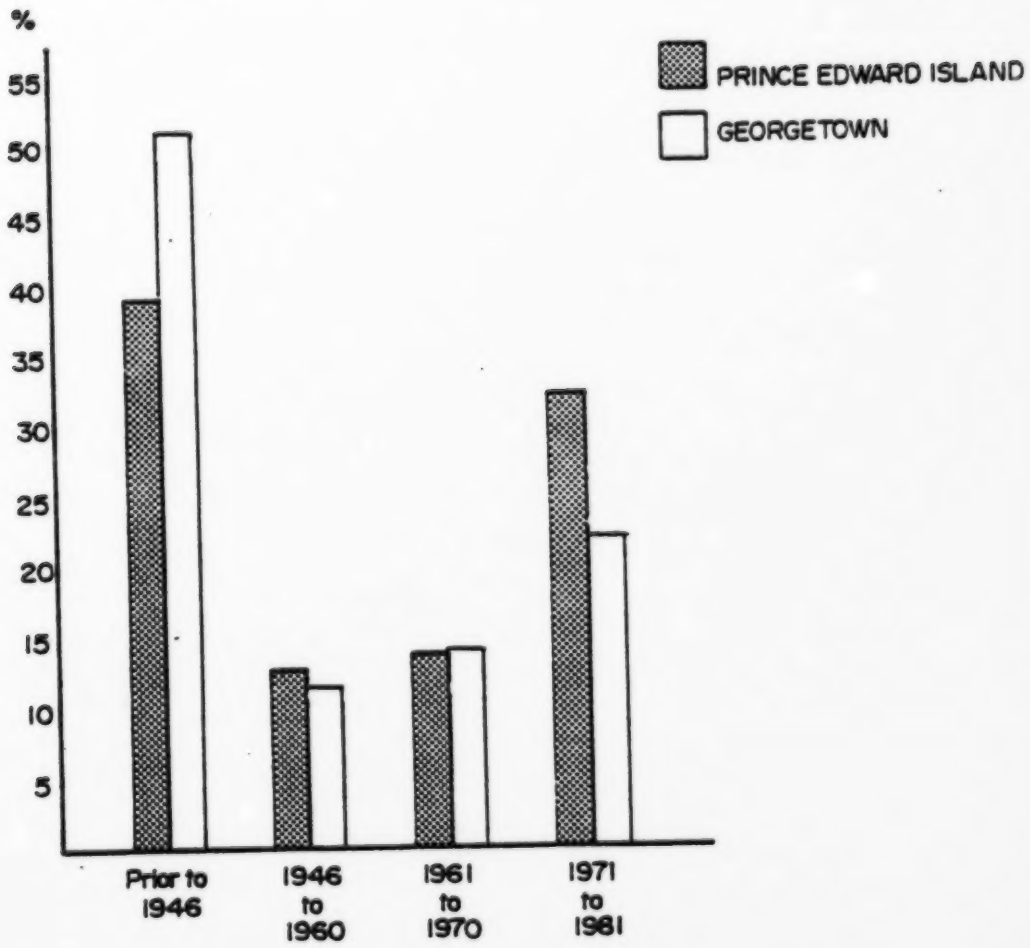
OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

There were 200 occupied private dwellings in Georgetown in 1981. The average value per private dwelling in Georgetown was $28,077 compared to $40,230 for the Province as a whole.

Figure 3 presents the percentage of houses built in Georgetown and in Prince Edward Island by date of construction.

FIGURE 3

DATE OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of P.E.I. 93-X-938, Table 1

Figure 3 illustrates a higher percentage of the houses in Georgetown were built prior to 1946 (51.2%) and between 1961-1970 (14.6%) than on Prince Edward Island. From 1946-1960 and 1971-1981 the percentage of houses built in Georgetown were 12.2 and 22.0 percent respectively. These figures were lower than the 13.1 and 32.8 percent recorded for the Province during the same time periods.

The average number of rooms per dwelling in Georgetown was 5.9, slightly lower than the 6.2 recorded for the Province.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

There were 235 males and 230 females, 15 years of age and over living in Georgetown in 1981. The labour force for Georgetown in 1981 consisted of 185 males and 85 females. According to the 1976 Census Georgetown recorded 165 males and 80 females in the labour force.

Table 1 presents the 1981 labour force activity for Prince Edward Island and Georgetown.

TABLE 1

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND GEORGETOWN - 1981 CENSUS

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	GEORGETOWN
MALES		
Population 15 years and over	44,745	235
In the labour force	33,430	185
Employed	30,000	165
Unemployed	3,435	20
Participation rate (%)	74.7	78.7
Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	10.8
FEMALES		
Population 15 years and over	46,080	230
In the labour force	22,775	85
Employed	19,600	70
Unemployed	3,175	15
Participation rate (%)	49.4	37.0
Unemployment rate (%)	13.9	17.6

NOTE 1: The participation rate is defined as the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over, the unemployment rate is defined as the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 1981 Census, Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Prince Edward Island, 93-X-938, Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT

There were 165 males and 70 females employed in Georgetown in 1981. Approximately 89.2 percent of the males and 82.4 percent of the female labour force were employed. Similar figures recorded for the Province were slightly higher with approximately 89.7 percent of the male and 86.1 percent of the female labour force employed in 1981.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In Georgetown there were 20 males and 15 females unemployed in 1981.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission Statistics on October 22, 1985 reported 170 people with open unemployment insurance claims in Georgetown. Data on claimant statistics are based on the Postal Code for the area. The postal code used for Georgetown was C0A 1L0. Table 2 presents the number and percentage of unemployment insurance claimants in Georgetown by occupation and by sex.

TABLE 2

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS BY OCCUPATION BY SEX FOR GEORGETOWN - 22 OCTOBER 1985

CCDO	OCCUPATION	MALE #	MALE %	FEMALE #	FEMALE %	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
11	Managerial, Administrative and Related	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
23	Social Sciences and Related	0	0.0	2	2.7	2	1.2
27	Teaching and Related	0	0.0	2	2.7	2	1.2
31	Medicine and Health	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.6
41	Clerical and Related	1	1.1	10	13.5	11	6.5
51	Sales Occupations	2	2.1	6	8.1	8	4.7
61	Service Occupations	8	8.4	11	14.9	19	11.2
71	Farming, Horticultural	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
73	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	2.4
81/82	Processing	5	5.3	40	54.1	45	26.5
83	Machining	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	2.4
85	Fabricating	7	7.4	0	0.0	7	4.1
87	Construction	13	13.7	1	1.4	14	8.2
91	Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	5	5.3	0	0.0	5	2.9
93	Material Handling and Related	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	1.2
95	Other Craft Equipment	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
99	Occupations not Elsewhere Classified	41	43.2	1	1.4	42	24.7
	Not Stated or Invalid	N/A		N/A		1	0.6
	TOTAL	95	100.3	74	100.2	170	100.2

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Administrative Data

Occupations not elsewhere classified accounted for 43.2 percent (probably general labourers) of the open claims for males in Georgetown, followed by construction accounting for 13.7 percent and service occupations with 8.4 percent.

The processing occupation accounted for more than half (54.1%) of the open claims for females in Georgetown, followed by service occupations with 14.9 percent and clerical and related occupations with 13.5 percent.

Overall, processing occupations accounted for 26.5 percent of the open unemployment insurance claims. Occupations not elsewhere classified (24.7%), service occupations (11.2%) and construction occupations (8.2%) accounted for a large percentage of the open claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate for males in Georgetown was 10.8 percent. The male unemployment rate for the Province was 10.3 percent. Thus the male unemployment rate for Georgetown was slightly higher (0.5 of a percentage point) than the Provincial unemployment rate.

The unemployment rate for females in Georgetown was 17.6 percent which was 4 percentage points above the Provincial female unemployment rate. As well, the female unemployment rate for Georgetown was 6.8 percentage points

above the male unemployment rate.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The participation rate is defined as the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

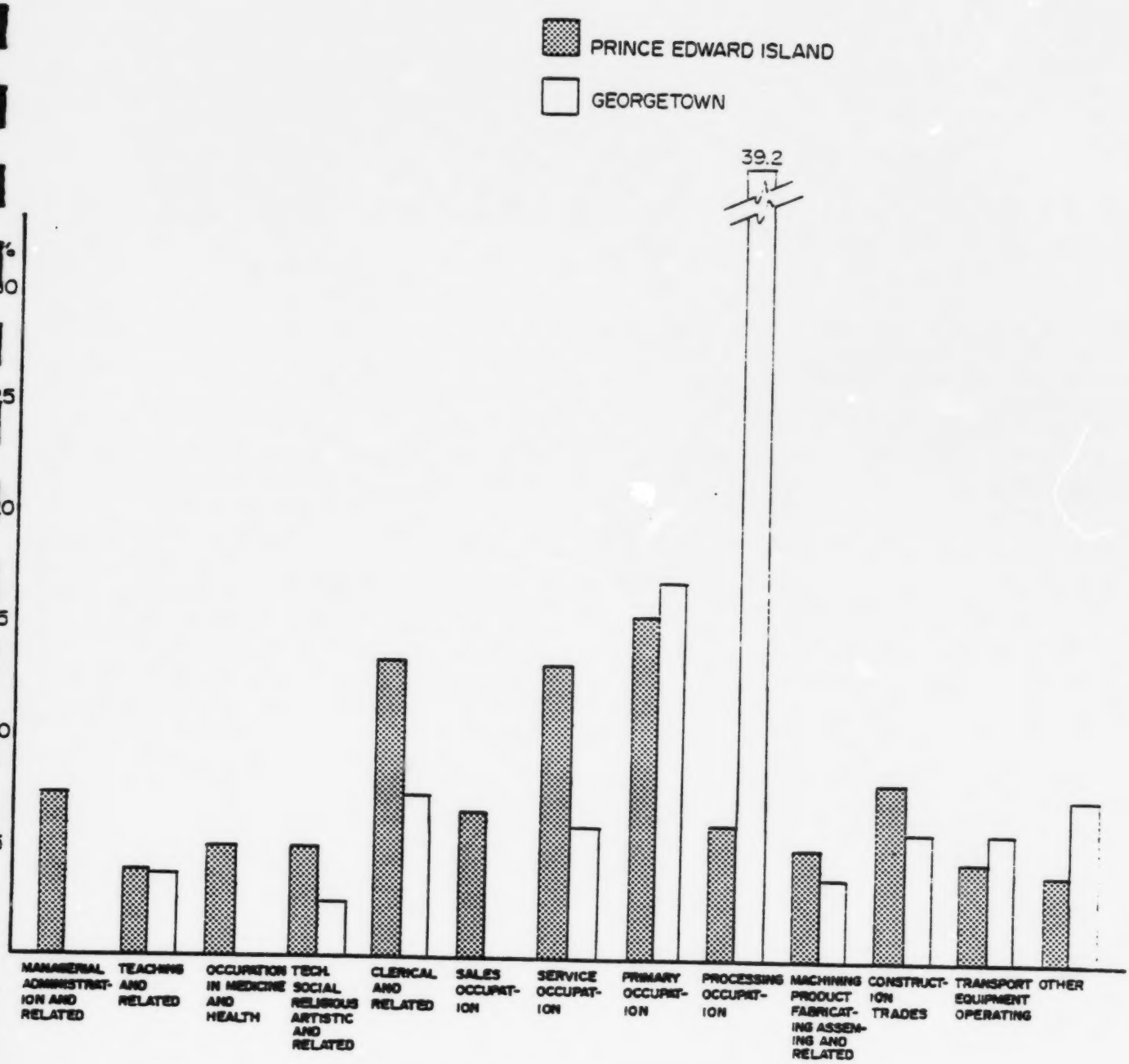
According to the 1981 census the participation rate for males and females in Georgetown were 78.7 and 37.0 percent respectively. The Province recorded male and female participation rates of 74.7 and 49.4 percent respectively. Thus the male participation rate for Georgetown was 4 percentage points above the male participation rate for the Province, while the female participation rate for Georgetown was 12.4 percentage points below the female participation rate for the Province.

OCCUPATION

Figure 4 illustrates the labour force by occupation for Georgetown and Prince Edward Island for 1981.

FIGURE 4

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of P.E.I. 93-X-938, Table 1

The processing occupations accounted for 39.2 percent of the labour force in Georgetown, while the Province recorded only 6.2 percent of its labour force in processing occupations. The primary occupations (17.6%), clerical and related occupations (7.8%) and "other" occupations (7.8%) accounted for a large percentage of the Georgetown labour force.

The primary occupations, processing occupations and "other" occupations accounted for a large percentage of the labour force in Georgetown compared to the Province.

The leading male occupations in Georgetown were primary (25.0%) and processing (25.0%), while primary (22.5%) and construction trades (13.5%) were the leading male occupations for Prince Edward Island overall.

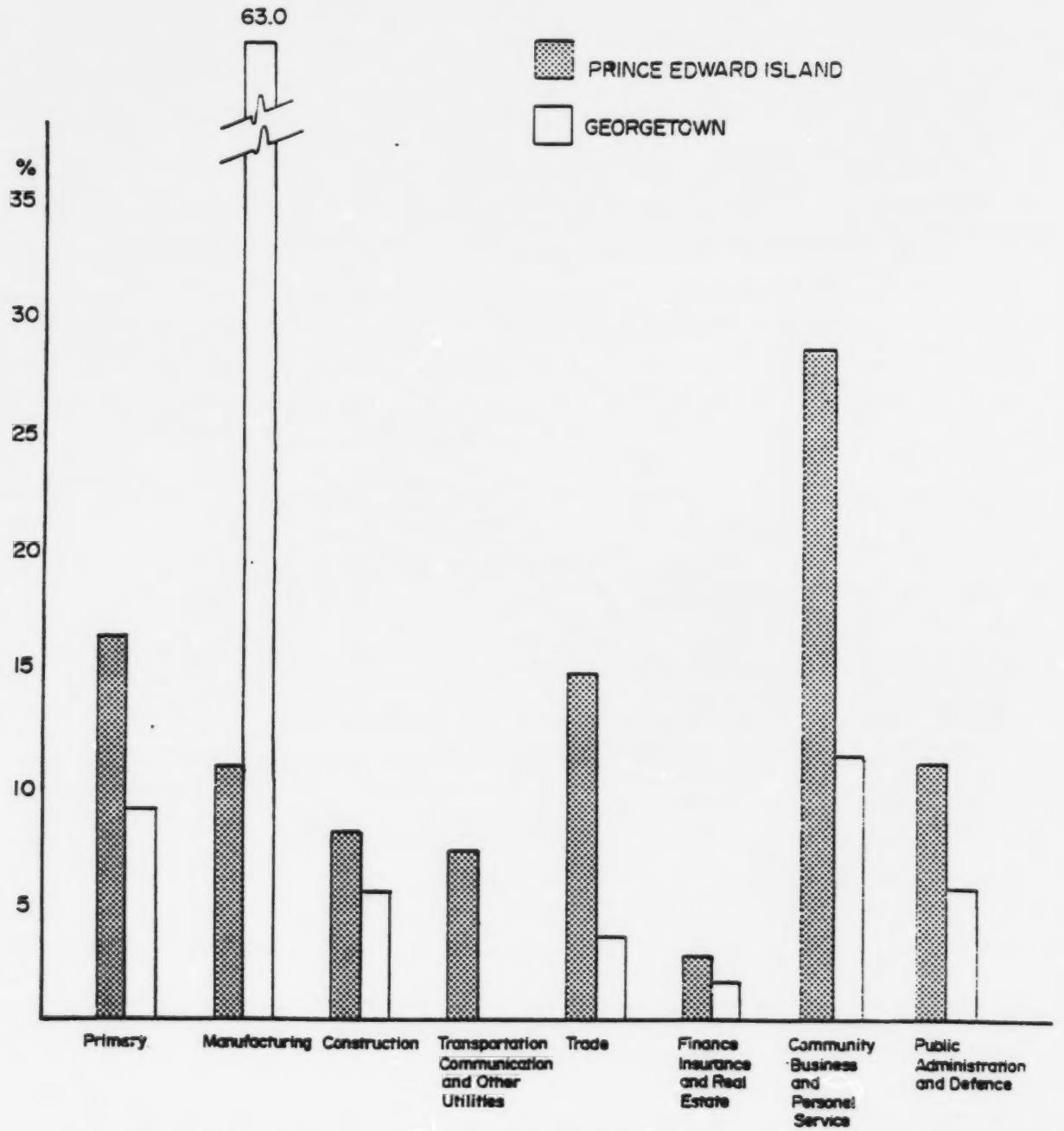
The leading female occupations in Georgetown were processing (73.3%) and teaching and related (13.3%), while the leading female occupations for Prince Edward Island were clerical and related (27%) and service (21.2%).

INDUSTRY

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of the labour force by industry for Georgetown and Prince Edward Island.

FIGURE 5

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of P.E.I. 93-X-938, Table 1

In 1981, the leading industries in Georgetown were: manufacturing (63.0%), community business and personal services (11.1%) and primary (9.3%).

The leading industries for the Province in 1981 were: community business and personal services (28.6%), primary (16.4%) and trade (14.8%).

Thus Georgetown reported more than half of its labour force involved in manufacturing (63.0%), a considerably higher percentage compared to the Province.

CLASS OF WORKER

Approximately 88.9 percent of the males living in Georgetown in 1981 were paid workers, while 100 percent of the females living in Georgetown were paid workers. The Province recorded 82.5 percent of the males and 94.8 percent of the females were paid workers in 1981. Thus Georgetown recorded a higher percentage of males and females as paid workers compared to the Province.

1980 INCOME

TOTAL INCOME

The total income includes income received from the following sources:

Wages and Salaries

Net income from non-farm self-employment

Net income from farm self-employment

Old age pensions

Family allowances

Unemployment insurance benefits

Other government payments

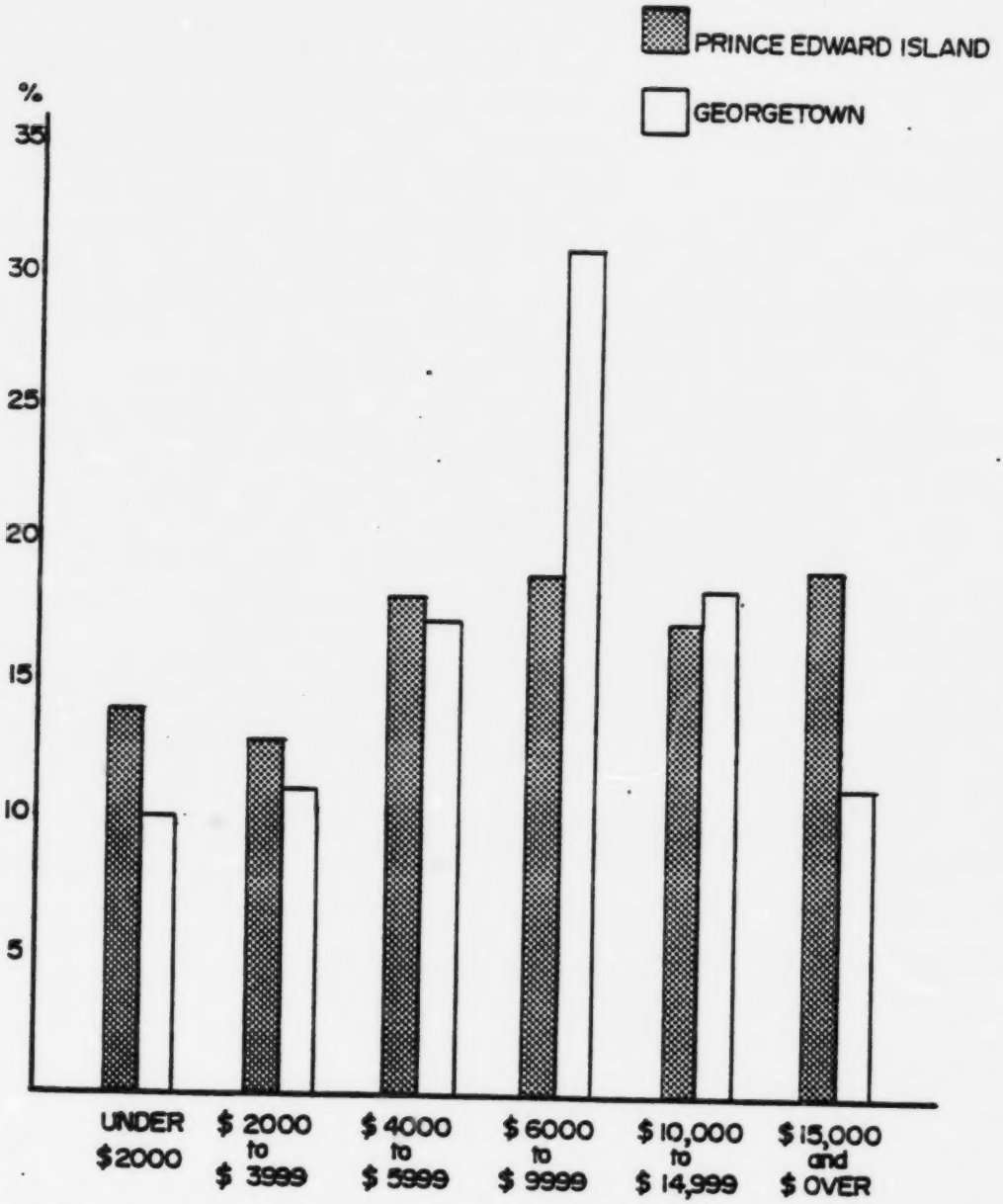
Investment income, and

Retirement pensions and other money income.

In 1980 there were 235 males and 165 females residing in Georgetown who reported income. Figure 6 presents the percentage share of the population in Georgetown and Prince Edward Island who received any income in 1980 by income group.

FIGURE 6

TOTAL INCOME



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of P.E.I. 93-X-938, Table 1

Figure 6 illustrates a higher percentage of the population in Georgetown make $6,000 - $9,999 (31.3%) compared to the Province (18.9%), as well a larger percentage of the population in Georgetown (18.8%) reported income between $10,000 - $14,999 compared to the Province (17.1%). The Province reported a larger percentage in all other income groups when compared to Georgetown. In summary Prince Edward Island reported a large percentage of its population earning under $6,000 and over $15,000 (45% and 19% respectively) compared to Georgetown (38.8% and 11.3% respectively) while Georgetown reported a larger percentage of its population earning $6,000 - $14,999 (50.1%) compared to the Province overall (36.0%).

When considering income by sex, the percentage of males in Georgetown (8.5%) with income under $2,000 was below the percentage recorded for the Province (9.4%). In Georgetown the largest percentage of the males (25.5%) recorded income between $10,000 - $14,999, while the largest percentage of the male population in the Province (28.6%) had income of $15,000 and over. Approximately 60 percent of the male population in Georgetown had income between $4,000 - $14,999, compared to approximately 53 percent for the Province. Prince Edward Island recorded a higher percentage of males (28.6%) earned $15,000 and over compared to Georgetown (19.1%).

In Georgetown 12.1 percent of the females earned under $2,000 in 1980, which is slightly lower than the 19 percent recorded for the Province. The largest percentage of the females (42.4%) in Georgetown earned between $6,000 - $9,999, while the largest percentage of females in the Province (23.3%) earned between $4,000 - $5,999. In 1980 there were no females in Georgetown who earned over $15,000, while Prince Edward Island recorded 8 percent of its female population earned over $15,000.

In summary figures for both males and females indicated a larger percentage of males in the Province had income less than $2,000 (9.4%) compared to the percentage of males in Georgetown (8.5%). A higher percentage of males in the Province earned over $15,000 (28.6%) compared to Georgetown (19.1%). There were no females in Georgetown who earned over $15,000, but the Province recorded 8 percent of its females earned over $15,000.

For Georgetown, females reported a higher percentage earning, less than $10,000 (90.9%) compared to males (55.3%). Males reported a higher percentage earning over $10,000 (44.7%) compared to females (9.1%).

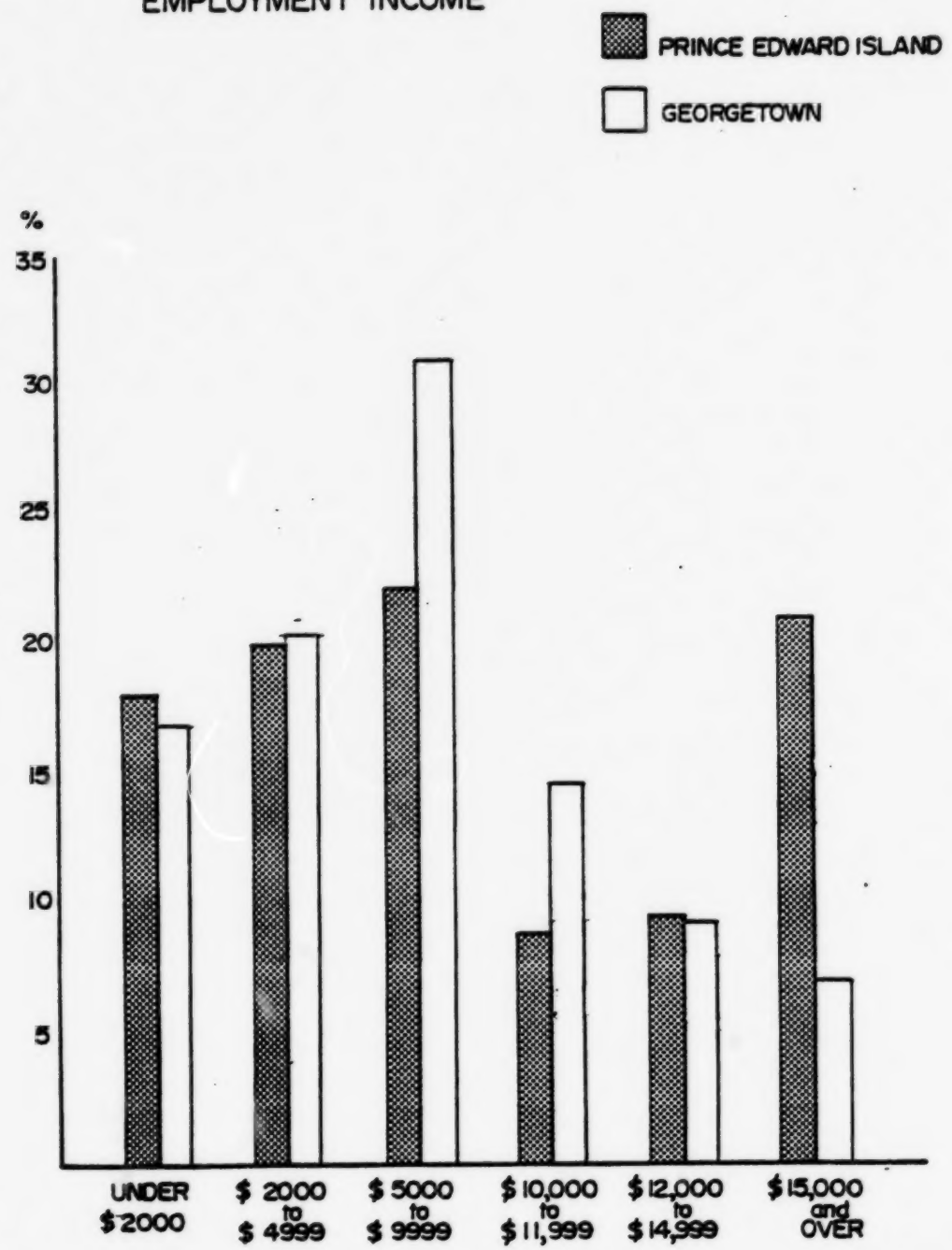
The average total income for males in Georgetown was $9,339, while the Province recorded a higher average total income of $11,963. For females the average total income for Georgetown was $5,857 while the Province recorded $6,528. The average total income for males and

females in Georgetown were lower than the average total incomes recorded for the Province.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

In 1980, there were 190 males and 80 females in Georgetown who reported income from employment. The average employment income for males was $7,932, while females recorded an average employment income of $4,980. For the Province, the average employment income for males was $11,561 and $6,405 for females. Thus, the average male and female employment incomes for the Province were greater than those recorded for Georgetown. As well, the average male employment income for Georgetown was greater than the average female employment income. Figure 7 presents the percentage share of the labour force by employment income groups for Prince Edward Island and for Georgetown.

FIGURE 7
EMPLOYMENT INCOME



Source: 1981 Census of Canada: Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of P.E.I. 93-X-938, Table 1

Approximately 83 percent of the people in Georgetown earned under $12,000; this is greater than the 69.3 percent recorded for the Province. Prince Edward Island had a much higher percentage (30.7%) of its people earning $12,000 or more compared to Georgetown (16.7%). In Georgetown (31.5%) the highest percentage of the population earned between $5,000 - $9,999 similarly Prince Edward Island (22.2%) recorded the highese percentage of its population earned between $5,000 - $9,999.

Employment income by sex showed 15.8 percent of the males and 18.8 percent of the females in Georgetown had employment income of less than $2,000. Prince Edward Island recorded 12.6 percent of the males and 25.7 percent of the females earned less than $2,000. Thus a higher percentage of the males in Georgetown earned less than $2,000 in 1980 compared to the Province, while Prince Edward Island recorded a higher percentage of females earned less than $2,000 compared to Georgetown.

The percentage of males in Georgetown (10.5%) with earned income of $15,000 or more was 19.4 percentage points below the rate recorded for the Province (29.9%). The percentage of females in the Province with income of $15,000 or more was 8.9 percent while Georgetown did not record any females with earned income of $15,000 or more in 1980.

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME

In 1980, there were 145 economic families or groups of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption living in Georgetown. Economic families also include persons living common-law.

Approximately 14.1 percent of all economic families in Georgetown were considered to be low income families in 1980. The incidence of low income for economic families in the Province (14.5%) was slightly higher than for Georgetown.

The incidence of low income among unattached individuals for Georgetown was 69.9 percent; 23.4 percentage points above the 46.5 percent recorded for the Province.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this report presents detailed information about Georgetown, and also provides some comparisons to the Province to illustrate how some of the social and economic characteristics of Georgetown differ from the Province overall.

For example, the processing occupations accounted for 39 percent of the labour force in Georgetown, while the Province recorded only 6 percent of its labour force in processing occupations. As well

Georgetown reported 63 percent of its labour force were in the manufacturing industry, while the manufacturing industry for the Province accounted for 11 percent of the Provincial labour force. The large number of the labour force in Georgetown in processing occupations and in the manufacturing industries is a result of the large amount of fish processing within this area.

There was a much younger population living in Georgetown compared to the Province, as Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population between 0-19 years of age compared to the Province. Thus the percentage of the population 15 years and over who are attending school may increase in the future years. As well the younger population in Georgetown may increase the participation rates in the future.

Georgetown reported a higher percentage of its population had non-university with certificate and non-university without certificate education compared to the Province.

In summary, the social and economic characteristics of Georgetown do illustrate some unique characteristics of Georgetown in comparison to the Province overall.

APPENDIX I

CENSUS DIVISION - refers to the general term applying to counties.

CENSUS SUBDIVISION refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reservations, Indian settlements, and unorganized territories

CLASS OF WORKER - refers to whether a person worked for someone else for wages, salaries, commission or payment or mainly worked for himself/herself with or without paid help, in the job reported.

ECONOMIC FAMILY - refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Persons living common law are also considered under this category.

EDUCATION - refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school or any further education completed.

EMPLOYED - refers to those persons who during the week prior to the Census, (1) did any work at all or (2) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons

EMPLOYMENT INCOME refers to the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1980 as wages and salaries, net income from nonfarm self-employment and/or net farm income.

ETHNIC ORIGIN refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belonged on first coming to this continent.

HOME LANGUAGE - refers to the specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported.

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME - refers to the percentage of households with income below the cut-offs based on the 1978 Family Expenditure Survey and updated by changes in the Consumer Price Index.

INDUSTRY - refers to the general nature of the business carried out in an establishment where the respondent worked.

LABOUR FORCE refers to that portion of the civilian, non-institutional population during the week prior to the census where employed or unemployed.

MOBILITY STATUS - refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier.

MOTHER TONGUE - refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

NET MIGRATION - refers to the number of in-migrants minus the number of out-migrants relative to the five-year interval since the previous census.

NON-UNIVERSITY INSTITUTION - refers to an institution such as a nursing school, community college, CEGEP, institute of technology, private or trade school and/or private business college.

OCCUPATION - refers to the kind of work a respondent was doing during the reference week based on the 1980 Classification of Occupations.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING - refers to a dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently dwelling.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE - refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada.

PARTICIPATION RATE - refers to the percentage the total labour force forms of the total population.

PLACE OF BIRTH - refers to the specific province or territory of birth or for those people born outside Canada, the specific country of birth.

POPULATION DENSITY - refers to the number of persons per kilometer.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME - refers to the total income of a private household and is the sum of the total incomes of the members of that household.

RELIGION - refers to specific religious groups or bodies, denominations, sects, cults, or religious communities.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE - refers to either full time of part time attendance at a school, college or university at any time between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Attendance is considered to be full time if the person was taking 75 percent or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registerd.

TOTAL INCOME - refers to the sum of amounts received during 1980 by an income recipient from such things as wages and salaries; net income from non-farm self-employment; net income from farm self-employment; old age pensions; family allowance; unemployment insurance benefits; other

TOTAL INCOME (continued)		government payments; investment income and retirement pensions and other money income.
UNEMPLOYED	-	refers to those persons who during the week prior to enumeration were (1) without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work (2) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job or (3) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	-	refers to the percentage the unemployed forms of the total labour force.